made a short address.

FUNERAL OF DR. ARNOLD GUYOT.

SERVICES IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

OF PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The late Dr.

Arnold Guyot, the well-known scientist, for upward of thirty years professor of geology and physical geography in Princeton College, was buried here this afternoon.

The regular recitations and lectures were suspended, and

the museum which Dr. Guyot founded, as well as the

Cliosophic Society, of which he was an honorary member, were beautifully draped in mourning. Shortly before 3

o'clock the procession began to move toward the First Presbyterian Church, where the services were held. The pallbearers were: William Libbey, of New-York City, Dr. E. R. Craven,

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS FAVORED.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EEPUB-LICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 11.-James D. Warren, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is encouraging the holding of Congressional District Conventions for the election of 68 of the 72 delegates to the Republican National Convention from this State. He has made recommendations in his newspaper, The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, in regard to the steps to be taken to secure the meeting of these conventions. He states that it is plain the Republicans of each Congressional district have in their bands the power independently of the State Committee to act and decide for themselves as to where their representatives to Chicago shall be chosen. The Republicans in each district are also informed that it is not neceseary for them to wait for some action by the State Committee before adopting measures for holding district conventions. In other words they can make their arrangements for the meeting of these conventious before the State Committee meets. It is not likely to meet until February 27 or March 5. The sole task of the State Committee will then be to select a day for holding the State Convention which will give ample time for the meeting of the Congressional district conventions and the election of their National delegates in advance of the election of National delegates by the State Convention itself.

Members of the Legis ature who returned to this city from their homes to-night bring information which shows that in several of the Congressional districts the Republicans are already preparing for the district conventions, and that in many districts the necessary negotiations for the proportion of representation of each county at a convention will have been completed before the State Committe meets. Mr. Warren suggests the course of procedure for getting a district convention together that should be taken in the several Consressional districts. These suggestions will undoubtedly be approved by the State Committee when it meets, as they were made after consultation with many of its members. Then in the form of "recidations" they will probably be stated in a circular letter addressed to the prominent Republicans of the several Congressional districts.

ACTION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE, The State Committee will carefully avoid any appearance of dictating to the Republicans of the various Congressional districts, recognizing the fact that they are not under the control of the committee in the least in making their selections of National delegates. The recommendations can be accepted or declined as the Republican voter chooses. They will be issued merely to facilitate the selection of the delegates. Mr. Warren's suggestions are as follows:

Mr. Warren's suggestions are as follows:

In districts where Congressional Committees are now in existence it is the duty of said committees to decide whether the Republicans of their districts desire that the representatives to Chicago shall be elected by separate district conventions or by the delegates to the State Convention. In districts whose boundaries were changed by the recent apportionment and in which there are no Congressional Committees the County or Assembly District Committees must take the initiative steps. Where the district is composed of entire countles, like the new Chautaugus, Cuttaraugus and Allegany districts, the County Committees should confer as to which method to adopt, and in the event of helding a separate convention, agree as to the number of delegates each county should have in the Congressional Convention. The notice of time, place, etc., could be arranged by a sub-committee in case the new district is composed of parts of two or more counties, like the new Crie-Niegara District. Then the committees of the several Assambly districts should confer and decide as to whether the Calcaro delegates shall be chosen by a separate Congressional Convention or by the delegates to the State Convention; if the former, a sub or special committee should be appointed to arrange the details.

THE PRISON LABOR COMMISSION.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR-REPUBLICANS TO BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. ALBANY, Feb. 11 .- Governor Cleveland has nominated for members of the Prison Labor Com-mission, that is to learn the workings of the contract labor system in the State prisons and report to the Legisla ture, if they deem best, some substitute for it, the follow-ng: Profesor Theodore W. Dwight, of New-York, ex-Speak er George B. Sloan, of Oswego, ex-Canal Commissione Darius B. Ogden, of Penn Yan, ex-Senator Norman L. Allen, of Jamestown, Walter M. Thayer, of Troy. Messrs Dwight, Sloan and Allen are Republicans, Mr. Ogden is a Democrat, and Mr. Thayer is a labor reformer. It is thus evident that the Governor Cleveland has put the control of the commission into the hands of Republicans, and made the Republican party responsible for what it may do. The Republican Legis, lature having created the commission is willing to assume responsibility for it. Yet there cannot but be assusement among the Republican members of the Legislature to perceive how auxious the Democratic Governor is to shield the Democratic party from all responsibility in relation to legislation about the prisons.

Throughout the session of the Legislature the Demo

crais have industriously blacked the boots and run errands for the so-called "labor" element. Now when the leader of the Democratic party in the State has an opportunity to do the labor element a service of decided value by packing the Prison Commission with labor reformers and Democrats piedged to overthrowing the contract labor system, he does not seize the opportunity. The commission has only one memoer who is outspoken in favor of the abolition of the contract labor system, namely, Mr. Thayer, who is president of the State Trades' Assembly. Sir. Thayer is a printer and foreman of the Troy Press. Professor Dwight is a member of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association and as such recently signed a petition to the Legislature in favor of an investigation of the contract labor system. For several years the Prison Association has manifested its hostility to the system. of the Democratic party in the State has an opportunity

A GENERAL STREET RAILWAY BILL.

& MEASURE DRAWN BY THE RAILROAD COMMIS-SIONERS.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Feb. 11.-The Railroad Commissioners to-night presented to the Legislature a general street railway bill. The Constitutional amendment passed in 1875 forbids the granting by the Legislature of any charters for the construction of street railways. The amendment authorizes the Legislature, however, to pass a general law under which street railway companies may be organized. For many years the Legislature has attempted to take advantage of this authorization, but its labors have proved futile. Every year there has been some objectionable feature included in the bill. Ususily it has been a provision to give to emen who have attempted to put a street railway through Fortysecond-st., New-York, full authority to accomplish their purpose. The present bill is distinguished by its making no reference to Forty-second-st. A cursory glance through the measure indicates that it has been drawn without regard to any speculations in street railway property in New-york. Broadway is not exempted, as in previous bills. The bill is also notable for an attempt to secure for cities some in-

come for the franchises they may grant to the street railway companies. Railroad Commissioners Kernan and Rogers recommend that the companies be compelled to pay 2 per cent of their gross receipts for the first five years of their existence into the treasuries of the cities whose streets they occupy and that after that time they perpetually pay 5 per cent on the gross receipts. Commissioner O'Donnell recommended that the Railroad Commissioners have authority to learn the cash capital actually expended in the construction of the railways and that the Legislature shall then have authority to reduce the fares if the receipts give an income of more than 10 per cent on the investment.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE HARROR MASTERS-THE

UTICA INSANE ASYLUM. ALBANY, Feb. 11 .- In the Senate this evening Mr. Robb introduced a concurrent resolution, which was laid over, urging that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to use every effort toward the removal of all duties now imposed

The Governor submitted the following communication in answer to the resolution of the Senate inquiring as to the grounds on which he stated in his message that the Dock Department had performed the Harbor Masters' dutics during last season.

Brigg, Entz & Co., \$4,800; Megroz, Portier, Grose & Co., \$3,000; Meyerhoff, Nattroff & Co., \$2,753 80. William S. and William W. Fogg, comprising the firm of

William S. and William W. Fogg, comprising the firm of W. S. Fogg, & Son, dealers in bedding and ornamental furniture, at No. 391 Pearl-st., made an assignment yesterday to H. R. Pool. They prefer Walter B. Roberts for \$2,800, and Stephen L. Fogg, \$2,450. It is said that their indebtedness is about \$50,000.

The liabilities of E. W. Coleman & Co., grain dealers, in their assignment to William S. Church, according to the schedules, are \$758,660 38; the nominal assets, \$402,733 69; the actual assets, \$56,752 70.

NEW-JERSEY RAILEOAD TAXES.

WHAT THE COMPANIES NOW PAY.

HEARING BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE -OTHER CORPORATIONS EXEMPT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Feb. 11 .- The special Joint Committee on Corporation Taxes held a session in the Senate Chamber this atternoon, Chairman Griggs presiding, and a number of railroad managers being present. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain the existing state of affairs, with the expectation of securing a new arrange ment to the better advantage of the State. Senator William J. Sewell, representing the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company, was the first witness. He testified that under the act passed in 1869 the tax was changed from under the act passed in 1869 the tax was changed from tonnage and transit dues, which were 10 cents a ton and 10 cents a passenger, to one-half of one per cent, until a general act should be passed taxing all railroad companies alike. In 1873 a general railroad law was passed, providing that a municipal tax heads in the statement of the passed taxing all railroad and passed, providing that a municipal tax along the statement of the passed tax and tax pal tax should be assessed on all property except the ten acres at each terminus. The courts decided that owing to the company's special contract it was not liable for this; but the Pennsylvania Company has always paid it, the amount being about 1 per cent on three millions. There is, said Seuator Sewell, no difficulty about obaining a proper and abundant revenue for the State. The manufacturing companies pay no tax, nor do the inurance companies, except a small one to that relic of barbariam, the volunteer fire companies. All of these receive valuable privileges from the State, and ought to pay for them. Jay Gould obtained for nothing under our laws the charter of the American Cable Company, for which he might as well have paid \$25,000. The railroad companies in view of this state of facts pay more than their just share. The Pennsylvania Company pays the State \$298,000 on a valrennsylvania company pays the state \$298,000 on a val-uation of about \$48,000,000; it pays Jersey City \$30,000 local tax, other points \$35,000, and voluntarily presents Jersey City with \$30,000 more, making in full about three-quarters of 1 per cent or its valuation, which is practically about as much as the average citizen pays. For this the company gets nothing but curses; and they have been especially plentiful since it made its gift of \$30,000 to Jersey City. The absorption of taxable property for terminal purposes has been complained of, but it can be stopped at any time. The witness said he had no suggestions to make to the committee further than that it would find a profitable field in looking after the taxes from other corporations. If, when these are adjusted, the State still needs revenue, the railroad companies are fully prepared to come to its aid. There is nothing mean about

General Robert F. Stockton, representing the Eric Railroad, testified that for that company he had only to urge that the other companies be raised to its level in the matter of taxes. It now paid full rates and was thus discriminated against. Personally, his views were radical, and favored the Michigan law, which taxed the real estate locally, and then imposed a State tax on gross earnings.

President Little, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey (Philadelphia and Reading), said his company, under the special charter contract, paid a tax of one-half of one per special charter contract, paid a tax of one-man of one-paid cent on the \$17,000,000 of its New-Jersey prop-erty. The remainder of sits total valuation of \$60,000,000 was made up of Pennsylvania coal fields, Pennsylvania lives, American Dock Improvement Inter-ests, amounts advanced other lines, etc. It paid iceal tax in Jersey City on lands not used for railroad purposes. It paid all it could afford to, and all the State had a right

It paid all it could afford to, and all the state and a right of demand.

Vice-President Ginevs, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company testified that the company paid \$110,000 to the State and \$15,000 to various localities. Ex-Governor Bedle, of the same company, was asked whether the company would be willing, in view of the popular sentiment and the power of the State, etc., to yield any portion of its contract, but said he was not prepared to answer.

Cortiantly Parker, a director of the Eric, made a statement against the existing system and in favor of a more generally equitable system. The committee will meet for conference to-morrow night and a bill will probably be reported next week.

quire the study of the Constitution in the public schools in the larged that it is intended for the benefit of some publisher.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE TAX ON READING SCRIP. THE SUIT TO TEST ITS LEGALITY BROUGHT TO TRIAL PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11,-In the United

States Circuit Court before Judges McKennan and Butler, argument was begun to-day in the suit to test the legality of the levy made by William J. Pollock, Internal Revenue Collector, on the property of the Reading Railroad Company, to collect a ten per cent tax on wages certificates lasued by that company In 1879 and 1880 the Reading Railroad became financially straitened, and instead of paying their employes in cash issued to them certificates of money due. These certificates were issued and freely circulated to the amount of \$2,800,000. It was thought by revenue officials that the certificates issued by the by revenue officials that the certificates issued by the Reading Company were liable to taxation under an act of Congress imposing a tax of ten per cent on notes used for circulation; and therefore Collector Pollock presented this claim on behalf of the Government, and demanded \$285,400. The company refused to pay this sum, and a levy was made on the property of the Reading Company, including twenty-two locomotives. Application was then made to the Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the collection of the tax, and it is upon this application that the matter now comes before the Court.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.-The annual report of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company was presented to-day. It shows the following figures: Operating earnings for the year, \$4.108,843; expenses, \$2,620. 823; net earnings, \$1,488,020; extraordinary expenses \$10,000; actual revenue, including \$4,892 from rents, \$1,482,912. After deducting expenses of organization, interest and drawback paid to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, there was a surplus of \$215,336, being a road company, there was a surplus of \$210,330, being a gain as compared with the previous year of \$117,636. The State tax on loans and bonded indebtedness which was paid in 1882, amounting to \$46,335, having been declared illegal by the Supreme Court, has been refunded to the company. An election for managers to serve during the ensuing year was held, after which William Hasefl Wilson was elected president, and Joseph S. Van Zandt secretary.

PAYING WORKMEN ON THE WEST SHORE. Ashbel Green, receiver of the North River Construction Company, has been authorized by the Chanclior of New Jersey, by whom he was appointed, to pay the workmen formerly in the employ of the compani The receiver said yesterday that he had arranged to be gin paying the men all along the line to-day. In his who presented claims for wages due workmen would not be recognized by the paymaster, but must make their settlements with the receiver personally. "I do not know that any of the workmen have sold their claims," ex-Judge Green said, "but speculators might take advan-tage of them now, and I wish to prevent any loss to the workmen." notice to this effect he had given warning that speculators

IN MEMORY OF JEROME J. COLLINS.

The committee appointed at the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to perfect arrangements for a civic funeral for Jerome J. Collins, of the Jeannette expedition, met at the house of Joseph J. O'Donohue, No 44 West Fifty-fourth-st., last night, and decided upon a partial programme. After the pontifical mass at the cathedral the 69th Regiment will attend the body to the steamer which is to convey it to freland. All the Irish societies in the city have been invited to send delegations. Admission to the cathedral will be by ticket. Only one flower piece is to be prepared. Upon it are to be the hast received words of Mr. Collins: "Remember me when you get to New-York."

STATE OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

The final meeting of the year of the Atlantic Yacht Club was held at No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, last evening. Captain George C. Thayer presided. Annual FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Joseph Freedman, importer of dry goods, at No. 31 Mercer-st., made an assignment yesterday to Davies. He owes about \$100,000 of which \$44.

Soi 41 is preferred. His largest preferences are to Arles, Dafour & Co., \$20,000; Scott, Son & Co., \$3,728 91;

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES. THE INSTITUTION RICH, PROSPEROUS AND FREE

FROM DEBT. The annual meeting of the Corporation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was held yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the year 1884-5: John Taylor Johnston, president; William C. Prime, first vice-president; Daniel Huntington, second vice-president; Henry P. di

Marquand, treasurer; L. G. Marquand, treasurer; L. P. di Cesuola, secretary. Rutherford Stuyvesant, William E. Dodge and Joseph H. Choate were elected trustees for seven years. The annual re-port of the trustees was read, showing the Museum is rich, prosperous, going ahead and without any debt. The most interesting parts of the report are

as follows:
Our property at the beginning of the year 1884, including works of objects of art, endowments furniture, cases, etc., (valuations of objects of art being made at the time of acquisition) is estimated at \$676,57189. We owe no debt, and enter on the year 1884 with a small balance in the treasury.

It has been only by the strictest economy, and the scutive ability of the Discourse of the control of the property of the life of the property and the scutive ability of the Discourse of the control of the property of the life of the lif

no debt, and enter on the year 1884 with a small basic fit the treasury.

It has been only by the strictest economy, and the exceptive ability of the Director, that we are enabled to report this sound financial condition of the Musuum. His laborand that of the staff employed under him would/runsh ample employment for a very much larger force. The division of the Museum into departments is rapidly becoming a pressing necessity. This plan can of course never be fully realized until our income is much larger. But the rapid increase of our possessions, entailing largely increased responsibility, labor and expense, demands the most serious consideration of members at the present moment.

THE RECENT TRIAL AND ITS RESULT. It is proper to make brief allusion to a subject which has recently commanded the attention of members as of the public. You are aware that from 1880, the first year of the complete arrangement and exhibition of the Cesnola Collection, it and its discoverer have subjected to a con-

Collection, it and its discoverer have subjected to a continuous series of attacks in certain public prints, charging fraudulent manufacture and alterations of objects and deceptive restorations. It has not appeared to the trustees that these statements required public notice from them. The members and officers of the Museum have one plain duty, to be themselves assured of rhe verity and correctness of the instruction they give to the public. In this we have always had the aid and advice of the ripest scholarship and most thorough experience in Europe and America. If the people to whom we offer instruction are prevented from receiving it by those who lack this aid and experiente, which are our safe reliance in the conduct of the Museum, we can only recret it.

4 The director, in the yearl \$850, published a brief and total denial of the charges against him and the collection. He also, in pursuance of his duty, addressed to us, and afterward to a committee of investigation appointed to examine into the accusations, full and explicit contradictions of each and every charge. The indignant language used by him in these three communications were made the subject of a libel and against him, in which the issues

afterward to a committee of the contradictions of each and every charge. The indignant language used by him in these three communications were made the subject of a libel suit against him, in which the issues were distinct as to the truth or falsehood of the accusations against the Director, the entire collection, and specific objects in it. Notwithstanding the commencement of this suit, the attacks were continued with increasing violence against the miscum, their trustees, their committee of investigation, including gentlemen of the highest resultant and schotarship in America, and especially against the Director in person, who awaited in that silence which was imposed on him by the suit, its determination in due course of law. This suit came to trial October 31, 1883. The presiding judge, the Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, conducted it with his known learning, ability and impartiality. The jury was of exceptional character, composed of tweive gentlemen of this city of the lugiest intelligence and respectability. The questions presented to them by counsel were conceded on both sides to be questions on which such a jury were peculiarly flitted to pass. They gave to them patient and faithful attention during a protracted investigation for three months. Their findings, made February 2, 1884, sustained the entire integrity of the Casnola Collection, established the baselessness of each and every one of the charges, and vindicated the Director from the absurd one will be a subjected to violent attacks on his private as well as his official character, the trustees deem it their dury, as it is their pleasure, to place of record here a hearity assummer to him of their unchanged and cordial confidence and esteem.

VALUABLE ADDITIONS.

VALUABLE ADDITIONS.

An exceedingly interesting addition to the Museum has been made by the gift of Mr. William H. Huntington. During his long residence in Europe, Mr. Huntington has made a very large and valuable collection of works of art which have special reference to Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette. This collection, which has been made with great care and judgment, includes several hundred objects, statuetues and busts in bronze, pottery, percelain

whether in company would be power of the State, etc., to popular sentiment and the power of the State, etc., to propose sentiment and the power of the State, etc., to provide any portion of its contract, but said he was not prepared to answer.

Cortinatic Parker, a director of the Eric, made a statement against the existing system and in favor of a more generally equitable system.

The committee will meet for conference to-morrow night and a bill will probably be reported next week.

THE PROPOSED OYSTER COMMISSION.

MONDAY EVENING'S LEGISLATIVE SESSION—CIVIL SERVICE BILL REJECTED.

INTELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

TRENTON, Feb. 11.—In the Senate to-night a commission, consisting of one p reson from each of the nine permanent commissioners, to have an engineer to set apart the natural oyster and chambeds for the common use; appoints wardens to enforce the laws, and leases the oyster planting grounds on ten-year terms, the income to go to the State Treasury.

The Senate indefaitely possipoued the Civil Service Reform act by a unpermona vote, and passed a bill to require the study of the Consiltation in the public schools, it is alleged that it is intended for the benefit of some

attention of members is again called to our library.

The attention of members is again called to our library. The endowment fund has been increased during the year by a gift of \$2,000, and is now \$7,000. The income of the lund, certain special gifts, and an appropriation by the trustees have together amounted to about \$1,000, which has been expended on the library during the year. Within the year 1883 the acquisitions of the institution have been numerous and important. Mr. Levi S. Within the year 1883 the acquisitions of the institution have been numerous anothing the printing the year. Within the year 1883 the acquisitions of the institution have been numerous and important. Mr. Levi S. Within the year level and in the printing the printing the year to the museum a considerable portion of his estate to be applied to the purchase of a collection of models, casts, photographs, engravings, and other objects filtustrative of the art and sclence of architecture; the collection to be made under the direction of a commission to be chosen by the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The estimated amount which will be available under this gift is about \$75,000.

REPRODUCTIONS IN METALS. REPRODUCTIONS IN METALS.

Among the earliest purchases we made was a small ut very interesting collection of fac-simile reproduction of beautiful works in metal, especially in gold and silver Within the past year we have added notably to our posessions in this department. In the year 1880, the Lords of the Committee of Connell on Education (in Great Britain), through Earl Granville, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, brought to the attention of the Russian Government their desire to secure for the South Kensington Museum copies of some of the numerous examples of plate in the Imperial collections of Russia. This resulted in the permission of the Emperor, and subsequently that of various ecclosiastical authorities, and private owners of collections and reproduction in fac simils of a large number of objects in plate. The authorities of the South Kensington Museum very kindly cave to us the opportunity of securing duplicates of the entire collection. Mr. Henry G. Marquand authorized us to accept this opportunity at his expense. The productions have been in part received, and the remainder will be received as rapidly as they are completed. The total expense of this acquisition, defrayed by Mr. Marquand, will somewhat exceed \$20,000. It has been forcibly argued that the Museum would rest on more solid foundation if it were located in its own private building, and its revenues to some extent augmented by a charge for admission at its door. There is no doubt that a mistaken idea that this is one of the public institutions of the city, supported by the public, has diverted from it much substantial aid which it would have received in accessions to its membership and gifts towards. But while the completions of the covered to accessions to its membership and gifts towards. numerous examples of plate in the Imhas diverted from it much substantial and which it would have received in accessions to its membership and gifts toward its increduc. But while the contributions of the city to its support form but a part of the expenses of keeping it open as a free museum to the people, it must not be forgotten that a regular charge for admission would be a final abandoning of that one desire, which has always animated the members, of making our in-struction a free gift to all classes of people.

A SERIOUS EMBARASSMENT. The Trustees, while congratulating the members on the prosperity and wealth of the Museum, are now compelled to present to them a subject of very serious em-It must be repeated that accumulations of non-productive property entail heavy expense and re-

Our position may be stated in brief terms under two

1st. We have vastly more works of art than can be exhibited in the present building in Central Park.

2d. Our income is not sufficient for a proper discharge of the duties of the Museum in its present condition, such less for its necessities in the immedite future.

We are crowding the halls and galleries of the building to their utmost capacity. There is now not sufficient room on the floots for the "istors on public holidays, who sometimes number several thousand. We have in our store-rooms so large an accumulation of valuable objects, for exhibited, that there is hardly storage room for their safe preservation. The suggestion that we should rettre portions of our exhibited objects is always met by the fact that there are many who specially prize and study the objects desired for retirement. It is impossible for students or lovers of any one class of art to judge of the value and sessimalieness to others of objects in other classes. We are receiving rapid additions to our collections, and the accumulation is growing larger from month to month. Without reference to the room which will be required for utilizing the Willard bequest, we estimate that exica the room now at our disposal is needed for the use of our present property, and that a very tew years will make necessary another expansion of equal dimecsions. We are crowding the halls and galleries of the building

will make necessary another expansion of equal dimessions.

The variable and precarious character of our income will be seen from the financial statement. The necessary for the institution are visible. It is certainly unnecessary for us to chiarge on this plain statement of facts. We need a larger building, and an endowment which will assure a permanent income.

Embarrassing as the position is in which the trustees new main themselves, they look with entire confidence to the continued unanimity of purpose and abundant self-ancrifice which members have displayed in the past. The work you have already accomplished is without parallel in its history of such institutions. The reward for past labor is maple in present ancess, in the enjoyment and benefit conferred of crowds of visitors, in the evidence of good accomplished. Other reward for past

TARIFF AMENDMENTS. and future labor and sacrifice, no member of the institu-ion asks or expects. After thhe reading of the report the President

SUGGESTIONS BY SECRETARY FOLGER.

A LETTER TO MR. MORRISON POINTING OUT INCON-

GRUITIES IN THE TARIFF LAW. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, suggesting amendments to the tariff:

I am in receipt of a letter from the clerk of your committee dated the 5th inst., enclosing a copy of a resolu.

held. The pallbearers were: William Libber, of New-York City, Dr. E. R. Craven, a trustee of the College, Drs. A. A. Hodge and Moffat of the Seminary. Professors Schauck, Shields and Karke of the Seminary. Professors Schauck, Shields and Karke of the faculty, Professor Gliman, president of Johns Hopkins University, Professor Dana, of Yale, and Admiral Emmons. The body of the church was reserved for the undergraduates and the faculty, and all available room was occupied by other numerous friends.

Dr. Geon first read a passage of Seripture, after which Dr. Hunstale spoke of the Christian character of Dr. Guyot. Dr. Murray, Dean of the Faculty, then gave a brad sketch of Dr. Guyot's Hirwork. In referring to that period which was spent as a professor in Princeton, the speaker said: "Dr. Guyot came to this country in 1848, this intimate friend, Agassiz, had proceeded him and kept importuning Dr. Guyot came to this country in 1848, the finitum of Europe had interrupted his labors so that finally he yielded. Soon after his arrival he began a series of lectures in Boston on Earth and Man. The Boston Travelier gave detailed reports of these addresses, and they awakened much interest among the reading public. The triends of this college thus had their attention called to Dr. Guyot and shortly afterward he accepted the position in Princeton which he held to the time of his death. As an instructor he was always listened to with profesind attention and respect. He had the giff of putting difficult subjects in plain language, and in a clear and striking way.

After President MeGosh had offered prayer the Glee Cliub sang "Nearer, my God to Thee," which Dr. Guyot had declared he leved the most of all the hymns he had ever heard. The services were concluded with the pronouncing of the benediction by ex-President McLean. The remains were interred in the old cemetery in Witherspools. A SNOW FOLLOWED BY FOG AND SLUSH. Snow fell in the small hours of the morning yesterday, but ceased failing before the city was fairly awake. It then lay over an inch deep, and for a brief period the streets looked white and clean, though everybody knew they were far otherwise. But the unwelcome reality was soon made visible again. The thin layer of snow melted rapidly, and before noon there was not a vestige of it visible except on the housetops and in protected areas. The conversion of the snow into water only served to give to the undefinable compound of dirt

and refuse with which the streets were covered a some-what liquid consistency. A fog settled over the rivers and on the city, and a light drizzing rain fell throughout the day, adding to the general feeling of discomfort. It was gloomy overhead and slushy under foot. Some of the streets looked as though dredging-machines might be used in them with good results.

No effort was made by the Street-Cleaning Department to remove the snow. The force of laborors employed by the department was engaged during the day to keeping the gutters open and allowing the water to run off. In several instances the culverts became clogged, and min-jature lakes were formed. The Department of Public Works is responsible for keeping the culverts open.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

and refuse with which the streets were covered a some-

It seems now that the project of sending a team of American cricketers to England will be carrie out. The movement has received the most encouragement from Philadelphia, and the team will be made up principally of players from that city and its vicinity The players selected will begin practice in the gymna city on the City of Rome on May 17, playing their first match abroad on June 10, and returning to this country in the latter part of June. The twelve members of the team have been chosen, and the majority of them have already signified their acceptance. They are: F. E. Brewster, H. McNatt, Hezen Brown, E. W. Clark, C. A. Nowhall and R. S. Newhall, all of the Young America tricket Club; J. B. Thayer, jr., W. C. Hoey, J. M. Fox and Shaw, of the Merion Cricket Club, and J. A. Scott and D. P. Stoever, of the Belmoat Club.

THE END OF THE SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE.

The striking silk ribbon weavers at Paterson held a meeting yesterday. The committee which was ap-pointed to get the best terms possible with a view to end-ting the strike reported a price list. It was not regarded as favorable to the weavers; but the general sentiment was that to go back to work was the best thing they could do. The weavers of William Strange & Co. held a sub-meeting and voted to return to work to-day. The only weavers in pesterday's meeting who expressed a determi-nation to stay out were those whose looms and been given

BAIL REFUSED TO JOHN TAPPAN.

William R. Depuy, counsel for John Tappan, scensed of the assault upon Mr. and Mrs. James C. Town. ore Judge Armstrong of Queens County to admit Tappan to bail. The motion, which was opposed by District-Attorney Fleming, was denied in view of the fact that the Grand Jury will meet in two weeks.

PAYER'S PICTURE OF "STARVATION COVE."

PAYER'S PICTURE OF "STARVATION COVE."

From Paris Correspondence of The London Times.

I saw to-day—before it starts for Vienna, where it will be exhibited—Dr. Julius von Payer's great picture, which is of such glorious, thoush painful, interest for England. This picture is the last of the four works in which Dr. von Payer illustrates eit John Franklin's expedition. They will represent the death of Franklin, the abandenment of the ships, sunday prayers on the enow, and, hastly, "Starvation Cove." The picture i have just seen depicts the death of eight aurivors of the expedition facing Esquimaux Bay, five leagues from where they would have been saved. The English public still renomber how, on the return of the two Austro-Hungarian expeditions of 1870 and 1874, Payer went to England at the invitation of the Royal Geographical Society, and now the narrative he gave of the expedition was one of the greatest possible interest. He then set to work collecting materials and details for als pictures. He saw the venerable Lady Franklin. Captain Crouler's betrothed, most of the leaders of the subsequent expeditions, the Admiralty suthorities, and, in short, everybody who could give him particulars of the expedition. It is even said that having gone to Admiral Weison at Chatham, to examine some old vessels of the Erebus and Terror kind, he was invited to breakfast on one of the old ships which he visited; and on inquiring at dinner how Franklin's cabin in the Erebus was carpeted, Lady Watson rose and cut out a bit of the dining-room carpet, which she gave to Payer as being of exactly the same pattern. Every facility, indeed, was offered him. He was shown models of the scientific instruments, of the uniforms of the crews, and portraits of the chief members of the expedition. He had previously studied for two years under Professor Alexander Wagner at Munich. Thus prepared he set to work, and in tweive months produced "Starvation Cove."

The picture measures about 12ft, by 14ft., and gives, in life size, seven of the last sur

had previously studied for two years under Professor Alexander Wagner at Munich. Thus prepared he set to work, and in twelve months produced "Starvation Cove."

The picture measures about 12ft, by 14ft,, and gives, in life size, seven of the last survivors of the expedition lying dead in their boat. An eighth, Captain Crozler, is still alive. It is moonlight, which shows with increased effect the terrible selffule of the scene. The field of hard, rough snow is dotted with patches of ice, which have a greenlsh tinge. On the left, toward William's Bay, sparkies a large expanse of ice. On the right is the head of a Polar bear watching the heap of corpses; while in the distance are two other bears. The boat is tilted up at one end and is seen in its whole length. Captain Crozler, bare-acaded, his hood falling over his shoulders, his face anxious, but resolute, musket in hand, is leaning forward in the boat and dixedly watching the bear, against which he will endeavor to defend himself. But, alast you feel that that benumbed hand will falter, and you understand the tranquillity of the bear as it contemplates the dead bodies, stretched beneath its eyes.

Aimost at Crozler's feet the body of a man on his back, his hands elenenced, with a band over his eyes, shows, by its position, that he has died in herrible agony. Nearhin, on his face, lies Dr. Stanley, holding in his frozen hands the Prayer Book, from which he has read some passages when his companions in suffering were it agony around him. To the left, a few yards from the boat, his ges hidden in the snow, adeeping his last sleep, lies a man who tried to suve the box containing the precious documents, now lost for ackness not humanity. The body has melted the snow, and all around the green ice reflects a grim shadow of the motonices body. One of the bodies, that at the right extremity, is swoley and hidden, on the left, you see emerging from the snow the remains of the observable of the despery is and in the foreground, on the left, you see emerging from the snow

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

Charles W. McCane has become the sole pro-prietor of The Bugiato Courier.

prictor of The Hingato Courier.

The Utica Herald has Issued "A Year Book of Oneida County"—a little mannal which contains much useful information in clear and compact form. The publication is designed to supersede the Carriers' Address.

Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, suggesting amendments to the tariff:

I am in receipt of a letter from the clerk of your committee dated the 6th inst., enclosing a copy of a result tion adopted by the committee, requesting me to make such auggestions as I may deem necessary, in order to improve the administering of the Customs Department and to furnish such facts in regard thereto as the committee ought to have in order to perfect suitable amendments to existing laws looking to their better administration. I understand the resolution to refor more particularly to the tariff than to the machinery of administration of the tariff Act of March 3, 1883, and endeavor to point out some of the difficulties of administration. Two prominent points have arisen which I have to offer to the practical operation of the tariff Act of March 3, 1883, and endeavor to point out some of the difficulties of administration connected therewith.

Troo prominent points have arisen which involve matters of administration. First, as to the criter in which the various provisions of Section 2,490 Revised Statues, as amended by that act, shall be applied. It has been decided to apply them in the order in which they some of the customs officers that if an article made of any officer to the Customs at New York, along the customs officers that if an article made of any of letter to the Customs at New York, and the customs officers that if an article made of a material which is named in one of the residuary clauses, as for instance a manufacture of fron, and is not specially endeaved to the tariff by its trade-name, it is an enumerated article, and hone to first clause in sold section. The is controlled, which it is made. The rule adopted is believed to be a proper construction of the law, but if may lead to lift; and on the control of disputes as to the materials of which it is made. The rule adopted is believed to be a proper construction of the law, but if may lead to lift; and on the resolution of the surface of the contr decided to apply them in the order in which they stand in the statute, as will be seen by the enclosed copy of letter to the Collector of Customs at New York, dated the 12th ultimo. It is contended, however, by some of the customs officers that if an article made of a material which is named in one of the residuary clauses, as for instance a manufacture of iron, and is not specified in the tariff by its trade-name, it is an enumerated article, and hence the first clause in said section 2.499 cannot be applied to surject it to any other rate of duty than that appropriate to the materials of which it is made. The rule adopted is believed to be a proper construction of the law, but it may lead to litigation, and it would be well, if occasion should arise, for Congress todeclare how the order in which the various parts of said Section 2.499 shall be applied. The second point of controversy has been the correct meaning of Section 7 of said act.

A vast number of appeals from the assessments of duty made by collectors of customs have been filed in this department, growing out of disputes as to the meaning of said section. It is contended by importers, and by some of the customs officers, that by virtue of said section duties were chargeable only on the value of the naked merchandise itself, without reference to any items of expense for placing the merchandise in a marketable condition. Thus, for instance, that shoe blacking, which is held for sale in small the boxes; matches, which are commonly put up for sale in small wooden or paper boxes, are dutiable only on the value of the contains of substants of such boxes. Many instances of the same character might be cited. The enclosed copies of the contains of substants of which it will be seen did not agree, and an opinion of the Attorney General of the 11th ultimo will show the various stages of the discussion. The Attorney General continuities the numbers of which it will be seen did not agree, and an opinion of the Attorney General contents and the foreign market valu

the law.

Other matters more directly affecting rates of duty but not seriously affecting the revenue deserve attention. I will refer to the various provisions of law, as they are found in the numbered paragraphs of the Treasury edition of the tariff.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT CERTAIN PRO-

VISIONS.
94. This paragraph is in Schedule A, which is headed chemical products. A scrutiny of the list will show that many articles named therein have or may have no rela-tion to chemical products. This provision is for articles

many articles named therein have or may have no relation to chemical products. This provision is for articles which have been advancing in value or condition by a process of manufacture. A corresponding provision for similar articles not manufactured is found in the free list paragraph 6.36, which, thowever, begins with "drugs," But it is held that the word drugs does not qualify the paragraph as some have contended, and that the articles following the word drugs are to be admitted tree without reference to the question whether there are drugs or clemical products. Thus, for instance, pain leaves for the manufacture of buts are admitted free under the term "loaves" in said paragraph.

Another provision difficult to administer is paragraph 730 in the free list for soap stocks. Many articles are claimed to be soap stocks which, but for this provision, would fall into other clauses of the tariff, such as paragraph 92 for tendered or expressed oils, etc. The rale adopted is that only such articles as are lit excusively for scap stocks shall be admitted as such. But articles if for other purposes are largely used in the manufacture of soaps. The rate of duty or exemption from duty, however, must be decided while the merchandise is in the hands of the customs officers, and the ultimate use of the article cannot control its classification. It is suggrested that Congress define clearly the class of articles which shall be admitted under the provision for soap stocks.

Pargraph 101 provides for distilled spirits containing 30 per cent of anhydrous alcohol at one dollar per gallon, and paragraph 102 provides for alcohol containing 94 per cent of anhydrous alcohol are simply proof spirits which are under paragraph 311, subject to duty at two dollars per gallon, with a corresponding advance in duty for each deares above proof. It is suggested that paragraphs 104 and 102 be stricken out.

Paragraph 322 places a duty of 35 per cent on cetton out.

Our.
Paragraph 322 places a duty of 35 per cent on cetton stockings and other articles of coulon therein named days knitting machines or frames, while paragrar

made on knitting machines or frames, while paragraph 323 lixes a duty of 40 per cent on the same class of articles when fashioned, narrowed or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames. Thus there appear to be two rates of duty for the same roods, as articles made on trames are understood to be fashioned by the machine on which they are made.

334. This fixes a duty of 35 per cent on non-enumerated manufactures of flax, jute or heap, and 336 puts 40 per cent on non-enumerated manufactures of flax. The Department places the duty of 35 per cent on toxille fabrics, as 334 embraces generally fabrics of that class, leaving articles of flax not textile fabrics subject to duty under 336.

136. This clause imposes a duty of 1 cent per pound on

leaving articles of flux not textile fabrics subject to duty under 336.

1.45. This clause imposes a duty of 1 cent per pound on ceruin descriptions of glass bottles, but when filled, and not otherwise provided for, such articles are subject to 30 per cent detry, in addition to the duty on the contents. It is not clear whether the words who otherwise provided for," refer to the bottles or to the articles forming their contents. The construction adopted is, however, that the words refer to the bottles, so that bottles, not subject to a separate duty exnomine, when filled, pay the duty of 30 per cent, see paragraph 310 for one class of filled bottles provided for. This rule creates difficulty of administration, as some classes of merchandles, such as tollet preparations, which, under paragraph 39, are liable to a duty of 50 per cent, are always imported in bottles, and the rule would require a division of the value first of the bottles dutiable at 30 per cent, and thus two approisements become necessary. The law on this point should be reformed, and it would seem botter that in such cases the articles should be appraised and classified as an entirety, and that the bottles should be free from a separate duty. See also paragraph 136.

INCONGRUITIES IN THE M-TAL SCHEDULE. INCONGRUITIES IN THE M. TAL SCHEDULE,

At first a difficulty was experienced in construing some of the provisions of Schedule C relating to metals. Paragraph 150 imposes on round from in colls or rods less than 7-16ths of an inch in diameter 1 2-10ths of 1 cent per pound. Paragraph 180 imposes on the same class of

7-16ths of an inch in diameter 1 2-10ths of 1 cent per pound. Paragraph 180 imposes on the same class of metass, when valued at 3½ cents or less per pound, 6-10ths of 1 cent per pound, when within the denomination of rivet serew, nail or fence wire rods, in coils or loops. The class of iron mentioned in 150 is generally available for the purposes mentioned in 150, and the department has held that when of the size and value specified in 180, it is to be classified for duty thereunder without reference to the uses to which the merchandise is ultimately applied. Tals is not stated as a difficulty in administration, but only to explain the position taken by the Department on the subject.

246—This relates to leaf tobacco, and imposes a duty of 75 cents a pound on leaf tobacco, and imposes a duty of 75 cents a pound on leaf tobacco, and imposes a duty of 75 cents a pound on leaf tobacco of which 85 per cent is of the requisite size, and of the necessary flueness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than 100 leaves are required to weigh a pound. At once the question arcset to what in tof quantity does the 85 per cent relate. The choice seemed to be the quantity stated in the involve or the quantity in the package. The Department decided in favor of the latter standard, but this has resulted in an evasion of the law as it has been found that packages containing tobacco belonging to the class/known as wrapper tobacco produced in Sumatra are shipped to Amsternam where the packages are opened and a quantity of the wrapper tobacco is taken out and its place supplied by an equal quantity of filled tobacco so that the whole package is annable under 247 at 35 cents a pound. To remedy this difficulty it is suggested that Congress define more clearly the meaning of said paragraph 240.

182, This clause regulates the duty on iron and steal wire of certain dimensions, but makes no provision for wire larger than No.5 wire gauze. Wire of that size is

183. This clause regulates the duty on iron and steel wire of certain dimensions, but makes no provision for wire larger than No. 5 wire gature. Wire of that size is therefore remanded to the classification of articles of from and steel not enumerated, dutiable at 45 per cent, which rate is not in harmony with the duty on the specified sizes of wire.

The hast provise to paragraph 318 declares that there shall be no allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits. So far as concerns leakage or breakage the department holds that it extends only to the arbitrary allowances which the prior law provided in tien of the actual loss sustained, but as there was not established any arbitrary allowance in her of damage the prohibition is regarded as absolute so far as concerns damage. The reason, however, is perceived why the class of merchandise mamed should not rescive equally with other classes of merchandise and absolute of direction of importation.

Annoying Questions about flats.

ANNOYING QUESTIONS ABOUT HATS. 400. This is in schedule M, and provides for bonnets, hats and hoods for men, women and children, composed of certain substances therein named, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for, at a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. 448 provides for materials for bate naming certain articles composed of certain designated materials, and adding: "or any other substance or material not specialty enumerated or pro-vided for, at a duty of 20 per cont ad valorem." It is not clear whether the term " not specially enumer nted or provided for," in these paragraphs, refer to the substance or insterints, or back to the articles named in a said paragraphs. For histance, claim is made that silk bats and silk bonnets are dutable under paragraph 400, because silk hats and silk bonnets are not especially named

a the act. Claim is also made that materials for hats, such as are named in paragraph 448, when made of silk are dutiable at 20 per cent, because articles of the character therein named when made of silk are not specially enumerated otherwise in the act. The Department has held that schedule L is exhaustive of all classes of silk goods, and hence that neither of said claims is well founded. Still this decision will provoke litigation, and to would be well for Congress to state in more precise term the proper construction of said provisions. 429 provides for feathers and artificial flowers for millinery use at a duty of 50 per cent, but does not cover these articles when for other uses. It is suggested that the terms "for millinery ornaments" and "for millinery use" in said paragraph be stricken out, so as to make the clause exhaustive of the articles with regard to use.

A very annoying question has arisen under paragraphs

AID FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

AN APPROPRIATION OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The Democratic guardians of the Constitution and sentinels on the battlements of State rights in the House were placed in a peculiarly unpleasant situation to-day by Mr. Hiscock, of New-York. Only last week they vociferously denounced the bill to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among cattle in the several States, on the ground that there was no constitutional warrant for such action, and that it would be an invasion of State rights. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, Mr. Potter, Mr. Reagan and several others took this ground and manfully did try to maintain it.

When Mr. Follett, of Ohio, to-day brought in from the Appropriation Committee a joint resolution to appropriate \$300,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the flood in the Ohio Valley, he supported it in an energetic speech. Mr. Hiscock then obtained the floor and said that he was surprised by the silence of the gentleman from Connecticut. He supposed that gentleman would be ready to defend the Constitution and the reserved rights of the States from this violent assault. Mr. Hiscock continued in this strain for some time, and the Democrats became restless. Mr. Hiscock said that he should not oppose the resolution, although be doubted the necessity of such appropriations for the doubted the necessity of such appropriations for the relief of citizens of great and wealthy States like Ohio. He felt no misgivings himself as to the Constitutional power of Congress to make such an appropriation, however.

Several Republicans spoke, treating the Constitutional question semi-seriously and arguing that Congress has the power to act in a case like this, and the Democrats grew more restless.

THE DEMOCRATIC HEART. As soon as they found an opportunity Messrs, S. . Cox. Reagan and Townshoud spoke with great scriousness on the Constitutional question, and expressed their surprise that any man, in the face of such a calamity as that which has overtaken the people in the Ohio Valley, should raise the questions. The claims of humanity they deciared override all Constitutional considerthey declared override all Constitutional considerations, Mr. Cox said his heart approyed the vote he was about to give, if his head would not. Mr. Eaton felt "grave doubts" of the rights of Congress to take the money raised by taxes from the people and appropriate it for this purpose; but he, like Mr. Cox, should allow his heart to govern his action. He would not you against the resolution. Mr. He would not vote against the resolution. Mr. Eaton's heart did not carry him so far as Mr. Cox's impelled him. An amendment increasing the appropriation to \$5500,000 was opposed by Mr. Follett, who said the committee had carefully considered the matter. They did not desire to go so far as to dry up the fountains of private benevotience or render State and municipal appropriations unnecessary. The amendment was rejected, by a yea and nay vote, and the resolution was then passed.

SOME SENATE PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF. Washington, Feb. 11 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Pendlefon presented the credential of the Hon. Henry B. Payne, Senator-elect from the State of Ohio for the term beginning March 4, 1885. The credentials were read and

ordered to be filed. Among the bills reported favorably from committees and placed on the calcular were the following: Fixing the salaries of judges of the District Court of the United States; to amend section 1.000 of the Revised Statutes in relation to giving security in cases of appeal; to promote the efficiency of the General Land Office; for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States ship Monitor, who participated in the action with the rebel tronclad Merrimae, on March 7, 1862.

Bills were introduced as follows: To define the powers and jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission; authorizing the appropriation of land and material for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its navigable tributaries, and providing methods of appropriating the same, etc.; to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the passes between the affluents of the Upper Mississippi and the Columbia River for the purpose of ascertaining the distance between the navigable waters of said rivers; to provide for the study of physiciogy and the effects of intoxicating, narcotic and poisonous substances upon life and health in the public schools of the Territories and the District of Columbia; making appropriation for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, reservoirs, mains, etc., for irrigation and other purposes in the arid land regions of

the United States.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to finquire into and report upon the condition of the Government ten farm in South Carolina.

Mr. Miller, of California, offered a resolution which was agreed to, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to in orm the Senate what action, if any, had been taken by the Executive Department of the Government in relation to the demand of Moxley for the extradition, for crimes committed in that country, of one Trimble.

one Trimble.

Mr. Frye offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the State for such information as is in his possession relating to the French spoliation

as is in his possession relating to the French spotiation claims.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to ascertain whether any of the owners or officers of the Baitimore and Ohlo Telegraph Company made or received any proposals or entered into an acreement to consolidate with the Western Union Telegraph Company within the past twelve months. The resolution gives the committee power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution offered some weeks ago by Mr. Van Myck, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to examine and report what le isintion, if any, is necessary to restrict the appointment of special assistant attorneys, etc., was agreed to without debate.

Taking up unobjected cases upon the calendar, the Sennte passed, with slight debate, the bill reported by Mr. Platt, from the Committee on Patents, amending section 4.887 of the Revised Stafutes, securing to Maxican inventors the full term of seventeen years for their putent in cases where the foreign patent expires before that term.

PROPOSED NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Washington, Feb. 11. The House Comttree on Public Building and Grounds to-day agreed to report favorably Representative Wemple's bill for a pub Representative Ermentrout's bill for a public building at Reading, Pean., to cost \$80,000, and the bill of Reposent-ative George D. Wise for the culargement of the public building at Richmond, at a coast of \$75,000.

THE LOWELL BANKRUPTCY BILL. Washington, Feb. 11.-The Lowell bankruptcy bill as amended by the Senate was considered to day by a sub-committee of the Rouse Committee on the Judiciary. Representative Moulton, chattman of the sub-committee, is opposed to any bill, and Mr. Collins strongly favor one. It is believed that a majority of the sub-committee will favor the passage of the Senate bill, with some amendments, and will report the same to the full committee next week. The bill, however, has not been sufficiently considered for the members of the sub-